

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Contributing Editor.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 10

Saturday, March 6, 1875

TO CLERGYMEN AND SCHOOL TEACHERS
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE,
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR,
BELLVILLE, CALDWELL AND VERONA.
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POL-
ITICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND ES-
PECIALLY OF LOCAL IN-
TERESTS.

All Public and Local questions, in-
cluding political and social, sanitary and
reformatory, educational and industrial top-
ics, will be clearly presented and fully and
fairly discussed.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns
that is unworthy of civil welcome to
every family circle.

To Advertisers: It should prove a val-
uable medium. Our circulation extends
to every part of Essex county, and con-
siderably elsewhere.

Subscriptions and advertisements
will be received and forwarded by the
Postmaster, also at our office in Bloomfield,
or may be addressed by mail, to
W. M. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

LOCAL INFORMATION.
CHURCH NOTICES—BLOOMFIELD.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Henry W.
Ballantine. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. Regular Prayer Meet-
ing on Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. Henry Spill-
meyer. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. Regular Prayer Meet-
ing on Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. Wm. Stubbett, D. D.
Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and
7.45 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursday
at 8.30 P. M.

UNITED METHODIST—Rev. T. J. Danner.
Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. and at Watessing Chapel
at 8.30 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. M. Kna-
bel. Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Du-
cane Kennedy D. D. Preaching Sunday at
10.30 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Prayer Meet-
ing on Thursday at 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL AT WATERSING—Rev.
A. M. and—P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

CIVIL NOTICES—BLOOMFIELD.
TOWN CLERK—Jas. Beach, President, J.
P. E. Lyon, Clerk.

JUSTICES OF PEACE—Wm. R. Hall.
COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—Joseph K.
Oakes.

MONTCLAIR.
CHURCH NOTICES—MONTCLAIR.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. R. Berry, D. D.
Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and
7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.45 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. Geo. W.
Smith. Preaching Sunday at 10.30
A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting
on Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. R. Ma-
well. Preaching Sunday at 10.30
A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. A. Brad-
ford. Preaching on Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.45 P. M.

CIVIL NOTICES—MONTCLAIR.
TOWN CLERK—Alfred Taylor, President;
Phoebe, P. Sanford, Clerk.
JUSTICES OF PEACE—J. O. Clark, N. O.
Pillsbury.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.
GOING EAST. Leave Bloomfield 7.00 A. M.
Leave Montclair 7.15 A. M.
Leave Newark 7.30 A. M.
Leave New York 7.45 A. M.

GOING WEST. Leave New York 8.00 A. M.
Leave Newark 8.15 A. M.
Leave Montclair 8.30 A. M.
Leave Bloomfield 8.45 A. M.

STAGELINE TO CALDWELL, VERONA
AND PINE BROOK.
Leave M. & E. Depot, MONTCLAIR, on
the arrival of the A. M. 7.50, 8.50 & 10.50
trains and the P. M. 2, 3, 4, & 4.40 trains
from Newark.

Returning, Leave Pine Brook at 11.50 A.
M. and Caldwell at 8.25, 9.15, 9.55 & 9.50
A. M., and at 12.30, 2.30 & 4.30 P. M.
Geo. R. HARRISON, Proprietor.

SMITH & TOWNLEY,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD
PAINT.
OILS &c.
861 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.

DR. P. J. KOONZ,
DENTIST,
No. 1 GREAT JONES ST., near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Laughing Gas administered for the painless ex-
traction of teeth.

DENTISTRY.
W. E. PINHAM, D. D. S.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,
476 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

ALEXANDER MCKIRGAN,
DENTIST.
No. 45 Bank Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

DR. J. W. STICKLE,
Surgeon Dentist,
Office and Residence 73 Orange Street,
NEAR BROAD STREET,
One Block from M. & E. R. R. Depot,
NEWARK, N. J.

Gold Fillings a Specialty.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered on the new
plan, no pain.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Du-
cane Kennedy D. D. Preaching Sunday at
10.30 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Prayer Meet-
ing on Thursday at 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL AT WATERSING—Rev.
A. M. and—P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

CIVIL NOTICES—BLOOMFIELD.
TOWN CLERK—Jas. Beach, President, J.
P. E. Lyon, Clerk.

JUSTICES OF PEACE—Wm. R. Hall.
COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—Joseph K.
Oakes.

MONTCLAIR.
CHURCH NOTICES—MONTCLAIR.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. R. Berry, D. D.
Preaching Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and
7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.45 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. Geo. W.
Smith. Preaching Sunday at 10.30
A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting
on Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. R. Ma-
well. Preaching Sunday at 10.30
A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. A. Brad-
ford. Preaching on Sunday at 10.30 A. M.
and 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on
Thursday at 7.45 P. M.

CIVIL NOTICES—MONTCLAIR.
TOWN CLERK—Alfred Taylor, President;
Phoebe, P. Sanford, Clerk.
JUSTICES OF PEACE—J. O. Clark, N. O.
Pillsbury.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.
GOING EAST. Leave Bloomfield 7.00 A. M.
Leave Montclair 7.15 A. M.
Leave Newark 7.30 A. M.
Leave New York 7.45 A. M.

GOING WEST. Leave New York 8.00 A. M.
Leave Newark 8.15 A. M.
Leave Montclair 8.30 A. M.
Leave Bloomfield 8.45 A. M.

STAGELINE TO CALDWELL, VERONA
AND PINE BROOK.
Leave M. & E. Depot, MONTCLAIR, on
the arrival of the A. M. 7.50, 8.50 & 10.50
trains and the P. M. 2, 3, 4, & 4.40 trains
from Newark.

Returning, Leave Pine Brook at 11.50 A.
M. and Caldwell at 8.25, 9.15, 9.55 & 9.50
A. M., and at 12.30, 2.30 & 4.30 P. M.
Geo. R. HARRISON, Proprietor.

THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER contains
30 Continual stories, 8 Large Pages, 48
Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading
Matter every week, together with articles
from the pens of such well-known writers
as HENRY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB,
J. R. MISS ALCOCK, WILL CARLTON, J. L.
TOWNSEND, MARK TWAIN, &c.

I will send "The People's Ledger" for three
months on trial, on receipt of only 50
Cents.

"The Public Ledger" is an old estab-
lished and reliable weekly paper, pub-
lished every Saturday, and is very popular
throughout the N. E. and Middle States.
HERMANN K. O. URTIS, Publisher,
Nor 13 School St., Boston, Mass.

Taken at His Word.

A wide cook kitchen, after the air
fashion of New England, with the breath
of grape blossoms coming in at the open
windows, and a glistening tin pan on the
table full of dewy, scarlet strawberries
waiting to be eaten—this is our scene,
and our dramatic personae consists of
Mrs. Perkins, whose drowsily clicking
knitting-needles keep time to the purr
of the overgrown Maltese cat and a pretty
young girl, with rather a flushed face, who
had just entered from a door leading to the
hall.

"Well," said Mrs. Perkins, looking up
with that ineffably wise expression which
is imparted to the human countenance
by round silver spectacles perched obliquely
on the bridge of the nose, "he ain't
asleep, is he?"

"Yes he is," was the answer.
"Glorious!" cried Mrs. Perkins, at least,
said Mrs. Perkins, apparently implying
her elf on a long knitting needle, which,
however, entered harmlessly in the horn
sheath that she wore at her side, encased
in a scolloped red flannel. "There shall be
five minutes of peace at least. You are
tired, ain't you, Dorah?"

"Yes," said Theodora White, "I am
rather tired."
But her languid voice spoke plainly
that the more accurate phrase would have
been "very tired."

Theodora White was a slender, soft-
eyed girl of eighteen, with a complexion
of pearly clearness, and a rose apple on her
cheek—a girl with a dimple on her
chin, and a pretty, pleading way of look-
ing at you when she spoke. She sat down
beside the window, where the mignonette-
scented grape blossoms were swaying in
the summer air, and leaned her forehead
against the casement.

Mrs. Perkins eyed her with an owlike
glance of sympathy.
"It's a shame, it is," said Mrs. Per-
kins, emphatically. "A man hasn't no
business to be so tired; no, not if he was
sick forty times over. Scold, snap,
snarl, this ain't right at all, and neither
thing is wrong! That's the way he keeps
up. I'd as soon wait on the old boy
himself."

Theodora smiled faintly, and arched her
eyebrows.
"Why, Mrs. Perkins, you don't mean to
compare my Uncle Joseph with so obnox-
ious a person as you allude to?" she said,
demurely.

"Well," said Mrs. Perkins, reflectively,
"they ain't so unlike after all. I do de-
clare sometimes when he gets in his tan-
trums, I've two minds and a half to give
him a good shaking. There ain't no
sense in a man's lovin' so unreasonable.
You can't please him no way you can fix
it."

"We can at least try Mrs. Perkins."
"Yes, and that's just what a spilin'
he knows very well that if he was to
want to, he'd do it. You'd butt up the
longest steady ladder and try to reach it
down. It ails him to spite children to let
'em have all they want, and your Uncle
Joseph ain't nothing but a grown-up child."

"But I don't let him have all he wants,
Mrs. Perkins."
"And a pretty kettle of fish there'd be
if you did, Humph!" and the old house-
keeper pounced upon her ball as if she had
for a moment, identified it with the per-
sonage under discussion.

"It mightn't be such a bad idea," said
Theodora, after a moment's thoughtful
silence.

"Be you crazy?" demanded Mrs. Perkins
tartly.
"Hush!" Theodora started from her
seat with uplifted finger. "He's awake,
he wants me."

And she was gone, swift, noiseless
as a white-winged dove, before Mrs.
Perkins could volunteer to go in her
stead.

"Yes," said Mrs. Perkins to herself,
"it's a shame, it is, to think she's
made of cast iron and India rubber—the
old torment!"

With this rather illlogical expression of
her opinion, Mrs. Perkins resumed her
knitting more vigorously than ever.

Meanwhile Theodora hastened upstairs
into a closely-curtained sick room, where
a querulous old gentleman lay, tortured
with a great deal of "hypo," and a very
little actual illness. But Uncle Joseph
White chose to believe that he was very
ill; and who, pray, was a "better judge of
the state of his bodily health than him-
self?"

He screwed his face up into the em-
blematic of a nut-cracker, as his niece
hurriedly entered the apartment and came
up to his bedside.

"I've been tapping on the floor till my
arms were ready to drop out of their sock-
ets," he groaned. "You deaf down there,
stair or has old Perkins forgotten there's
any one in the world but herself and her
snuff box?"

"I am very sorry, uncle."
"Answer me, please, with words,"
snarled Uncle Joseph, ungraciously.
"How do you feel now, Uncle Joseph?"
asked Theodora soothingly.

"I'm worse."
"An irate rejoinder trembled on Uncle Jo-
seph's tongue, when suddenly he caught
sight of a blue column of smoke wreathing
up under the window.

"What is that smoke?" he ejacu-
lated.
"I think it's Mrs. Perkins putting fresh
kindlings on the fire."

"It isn't!" yelled Uncle Joseph. "The
house is on fire!"
Theodora dropped the spoon and
bowl and rushed out of the room shriek-
ing:

"The house is on fire! help! murder!
thieves!"
The servants below started caught up the
cry and echoed it in shrill dismay. Uncle
Joseph listened with bristling hair and
dilated eyes.

"Help! help!" he bawled, but no one re-
sponded. Louder still he yelled, but got
no answer.

Desultory

A letter of the greatest importance from
Prof. Tyndall, with reference to the origin
and mode of propagation of typhoid fever
appears in the London Times of Nov. 9.
He adduces and powerfully supports the
arguments and evidence collected by Dr.
Budd in his treatise on Typhoid Fever in
support of the theory that the disease is
not spontaneously generated by the decom-
position and putrefaction of animal and
vegetable substances, but is propagated
simply through the medium of matter
which has already been in contact with a
typhoid patient. The "living human
body is the soil in which the specific poi-
son of typhoid fever breeds and multiplies."
Prof. Tyndall relates the history of a typi-
cal case of typhoid outbreak originating in
the village of North Tawton, and shows
by the series of events which it exhibits,
that the disease is purely of a contagious
nature, that the worst drained country vil-
lages in the surrounding district escaped
so long as the specific poison kept away,
and were attacked only when, by some
means or other, that poison was conveyed
to them. Asphyxiated to develop it; even
the open privy is powerless so long as it is
kept free from the discharges of those al-
ready attacked. The sanitary measures
adopted by Dr. Budd were: (1) Flooding
all the drains of the place with disinfect-
ants, with a view to destroy as far as
possible the poison already cast off; (2)
the reception of all discharges from the
body into vessels charged with disinfectant;
(3) the instant immersion of all bed and
body linen used by the sick into a disin-
fecting liquid before its removal from the
ward; (4) scrupulous abstinence and
disinfection of the hands of the nurses;
and lastly, the burning or disinfection of
all beds occupied by the sick as soon as
vacated by death, convalescence, or other-
wise. By these means, adopted on this
occasion, "it may be said that the plague
was instantly stayed. We do not, how-
ever, remark that Prof. Tyndall, who
publishes this summary, gathers from Prof.
Tyndall's arguments that the adoption of
similar measures in cases of typhoid out-
break ought to supersede the sanitary im-
provements already so urgently demanded
in such places as North Tawton. If the
author be as Dr. Budd graphically de-
scribes it, "a direct continuation of the
diseased intestine," and only in that capacity
a propagator of disease, it is all the more
necessary to prevent the infiltration of
its contents into the drinking water of a
district.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.
The saving in the operations of hus-
bandry by the use of modern implements
and methods is equal to one-half the for-
mer cost of working. By the improved
plow, labor equivalent to that of one
horse in three is saved. By means of drills
two bushels of seed will go as far as three
bushels scattered broadcast. The plants
come up in rows, and may be tended by
furrows; being in the bottoms of little
furrows, the ground crumbles down against
the plant, which is not so readily weeded
out by the wind as when the seed is
scattered. They need not be sown in
rows, but may be sown in a single row,
and will eventually save fully three-fourths
when it is made to bind automatically, as
it shortly will. The threshing machine
is a saving of two-thirds on the old hand
method. They need not be sown in
rows, but may be sown in a single row,
and will eventually save fully three-fourths
when it is made to bind automatically, as
it shortly will. The threshing machine
is a saving of two-thirds on the old hand
method.

EASY ENOUGH.
The following story was told of Alexander
Dumas, at a time when he was writing a
serial novel for a Paris daily journal:
One day the Marquis de P— called on
him.

"Dumas," said he, "have you composed
the end of the story now being published
in the 'Globe'?"

"Of course."
"Does the heroine die at the end?"

"Of course—dies of consumption."
After such symptoms as I have described,
how could she live?"

"You must make her live. You must
change the catastrophe."
"I cannot."
"Yes, you must; for on your heroine's
life depends my daughter's."

"Yes," she has all the various symptoms
of consumption which you have described,
and watches morosely for every moment
of your novel, reading her own fate in
that of your novel, my daughter, whose
imagination has been deeply impressed,
will live, too."

"Come, a life to save is a temptation."
"Not to be resisted by me," said Dumas.
Dumas changed the last chapter. His
heroine was happy and recovered.

About five years afterward Dumas met
the Marquis at a party.

"Ah, Dumas!" he exclaimed, "let me
introduce you to my daughter; she owes
her life to you. There she is."

"That fine, handsome woman, who
looks like Joan d'Arc?"

"Yes, she is married and has four
children."

"And my novel has four editions," said
Dumas; "so we are quits."

THE RELIGIOUS WE. KILLIES.

After all the many arguments within the
past year against Prof. Tyndall and his
Belt's speech, the Christian at "Work"
thinks the following the "unanswerable argu-
ment":
Tyndall made an assault in the
name of science on the spirituality of the
soul and the existence of Deity. The
latter part of this assault he has indeed
recently retracted, or at least shown him-
self, happily, so inconsistent as to deny
the logical conclusion of his own elabor-
ately proclaimed doctrine. But of the
myriad answers that have already been ut-
tered by the Christian press and pulpit to
this assault, when are we to look for the
one and inalienable answer? Not, indeed,
a many-worded argument at all, but to the im-
mense and wonderful revival that followed
the practical preaching of God's truth to
the people of Belfast immediately after the
departure of Tyndall and his brother
materialists. Verily God was weak
things of this world to confound the mis-
try. Messrs Moody and Sankey are illiter-
ate and, according to human vision, utterly
unable to meet such mental and accom-
plished gladiators as Tyndall and Huxley.
But Mr. Moody, in his simple way, re-
freshed and enforced everlasting and regenerative
truth in the very place where science had
just lifted her voice in pride and apparent
triumph against it. And what is the re-
sult? Thousands are converted, and in
their new and sanctified lives the truth is
divinely vindicated. One great of the
Holy Ghost is more powerful than the
entire host of the British Scientific Associa-
tion. God's ways are not our ways.

The Methodist under the caption of "A
Conflict which is No Conflict" maintains
that "the idea of a conflict between sci-
ence and religion is a delusion, the talk of
it is an abuse of words." "A variance be-
tween them is unthinkable." The science,
so called, which seems to be inconsistent
with religion, it argues, has not yet vindicated
its right to the name it uses. That its
teachings are not yet accounted settled
among its own devotees. The following is
a specimen paragraph of its article:

We must ask to be excused if we wait
before we complete the revision of our
cosmogony till we can be assured that the
new plans we are invited to work by will
not be overturned to-morrow. Look at the
revolutions which geology has undergone
within the century, and consider how frail
a tenure its best established doctrines
are at this moment held. A few months
ago a scientific revolution of the rise of
a new science of chemistry from the ruins
of the phlogistic system was celebrated.
The new science in its turn has been revo-
lutionized within the last twenty years so
that its friends of old hardly know it. We
were taught in our youth that light, heat
and electricity were substances; now they
are only modes of motion. We have heard
of the law of gravitation, and the laws
specifically of it lately; we have heard
doubts expressed as to the reality of the
supposed connection between the moon
and the tides. Shall we not be permitted
to hold fast to God's providence till our
speculative friends give us something in-
stead that will stay fixed at least while
we are trying to it?

The conflict between religion and sci-
ence is assumed to be chiefly in regard to
the age of the world; to the age of man;
to the primitive condition of man; to the
mode of the method of creation. The
Bible tells us that the world was made in
the beginning. Science does not give us
any more definite information on the sub-
ject. The Bible does not give the date of
the creation of man, but represents it as
late in the history of the world. Science
tells the same story. Attempts to make a
primitive chronology from the Bible are
fallacious, as is shown by the existing dis-
agreements of 1400 years in estimates
framed with equal care. "Scientific!"
chronologies are sheer guess work. Even
when we come down to solid history men
of equal eminence calculating upon the
same facts differ by 2,500 years in assign-
ing the date of the first king of Egypt.

The New York Evangelist comments to
the good citizens of that city the Council
of Political Reform whose report has just
been issued.

Its aims have been the formation and
development of a patriotic public senti-
ment, the nomination and election of fit
men for office, the detection and punish-
ment of official misconduct, the securing
of good and defeating bad legislation. All
these objects, which the Council has dili-
gently pursued, are as important now as
they were four years ago, and those who
are engaged in them are entitled to the
hearty sympathy and co-operation of all
good citizens.

After an admirable setting forth of the
dangers to which our universal suffrage
exposes us in other places as well as
New York, it adds these weighty words:

Against these dangers our only security
is in the vigilance and action of good
citizens. Their common interest is at
stake. They should act together. There
are no party issues paramount to the great
objects which they should be of one mind
in promoting. They cannot throw off the
burden upon others, and discharge their
own consciences. A part, and a very ma-
terial part, of the fight with evil under the
Republican government, is and must be in
the political arena. It is true that to this
many shrink. It is repugnant to them.
It draws them into spheres and as-
sociations by no means congenial. But
this is no sufficient excuse for neglecting
a plain duty. There are other tasks, by
no means inviting, which the good of
society requires to be performed. It costs
self-denial for their discharge. So is it
in this case, and we believe that if it was
understood that the intelligent and moral
element of this city was as united and
earnest in instigating good govern-
ment, as bad men are in perverting it to
their own ends, the evils that oppress us
would not only be lightened, but the
power of evil men would be greatly re-
stricted, if not wholly overcome. The
mere knowledge that they were carefully
watched, would act as a powerful restraint.

In 1776, Foote, the actor and wit, when
on a visit to Lord Mexborough, broke his
leg while hunting. Shortly afterward
Lord B—, condescending with him on his
misfortune, the irreverent joker could not
forbear his jest at the expense of the ally
noblemen, and replied: "Pray, my Lord,
do not allude to my weak point, I have
not alluded to yours;" at the same time
significantly pointing to the nobleman's
head.

Items of Interest

A court of inquiry at Hong Kong has
found that the burning of the Pacific Mail
steamer Japan was owing to spontaneous
combustion.

Dr. Glenn, and to be the largest farmer
in California, has sold his last year's crop
of grain for nearly half a million dollars
gold coin.

The London Field says that it is estimated
that there are more Short-horn bred, fed
and grazed in England, than all other
breeds put together.

Hobby horses are dearer than Arab
steeds.

The most extraordinary instance of the
application of the proceeds of theft is
reported from Montreal, where a letter
carrier on probation stole a registered
letter containing six dollars, and used the
contents to insure himself in one of
the companies that guarantee the hon-
esty of their policy-holders in responsible
positions.

About one o'clock on Wednesday of last
week, a man was seen to leap from the
second outside gallery of the dome of the
Capitol at Washington. He struck head
first on the main building, at least 150
feet below, and was killed instantly, his
skull being horribly fractured. He is
supposed to have been temporarily
insane.

From the work of Mr. B. A. Gould,
Actuary to the United States Sanitary
Commission, it appears that this country,
instead of being degenerate and inferior
to the European nations in point of physi-
cal perfection, is far the reverse. The
figures adduced show that "the tallest men
were from Michigan, Illinois and Wiscon-
sin; the next, tallest New England, New
York, New Jersey; and the shortest from
Scotland, England, Germany." It is worth
the men of Kentucky and Tennessee were
the heaviest averaging 150 pounds, while
those of England, Scotland, France, Bel-
gium, all average between 138 and 139
pounds.

We find the following curious fact in
Nature of December 31st: "On Dec. 11,
at 4.45 A. M., a shock of earthquake was felt
by Gen. Wansouty and two friends, who
intended to spend the whole of the winter
on the top of the Pic de Midi, one of the
highest summits of the Pyrenees. It is
curious to notice that at the same moment,
Dec. 10, 10.30 P. M., a similar shock was
felt in America, along side the banks of
Hudson. Are these two commotions related
to each other?"

When all other sins grow old, avarice
is young.

Greediness digs its own grave with its
teeth.

KINGOLEY.—The late Canon Kingsley
leaves a son, Maurice, who is married to an
American wife, and is now residing at
Chattanooga, Tenn.

The entire alphabet is found in these
four lines. Some of the children may like
to learn them:

God gives the grazing ox his meat
He quickly hears the sheep's low cry,
But man, who takes his food, set fire to the
Should joy to lift his praises high."

An advertisement in the London Times:
It is desired to place a young man, aged
13 and 14, very strong and healthy,
under a lady who approves of and will
thoroughly and duly administer the Birch
Rod. Terms most liberal. Address F. O.
Post Office, Hampden, Middlesex.

One of the gardeners at Old Montrose,
France, has had a female fox in his pos-
session for eight or nine months. It
was secured by a chain and strong leather
collar. The animal disappeared one night,
and it was discovered that a male
fox had got over the garden wall, gnawed
through the collar and carried off his mate
in triumph.

Exposure to cold air does no harm
except under the condition of its moving
rapidly in a small space. Thus exposure
to strong wind in the open air does no
harm, while a Portuguese proverb said
with a great deal of truth, if you sit in a
draught, you will be playing with your
will. Living constantly in very pure air
makes people very sensitive to cold, and
ill-ventilated bedrooms have much to an-
swer for in this